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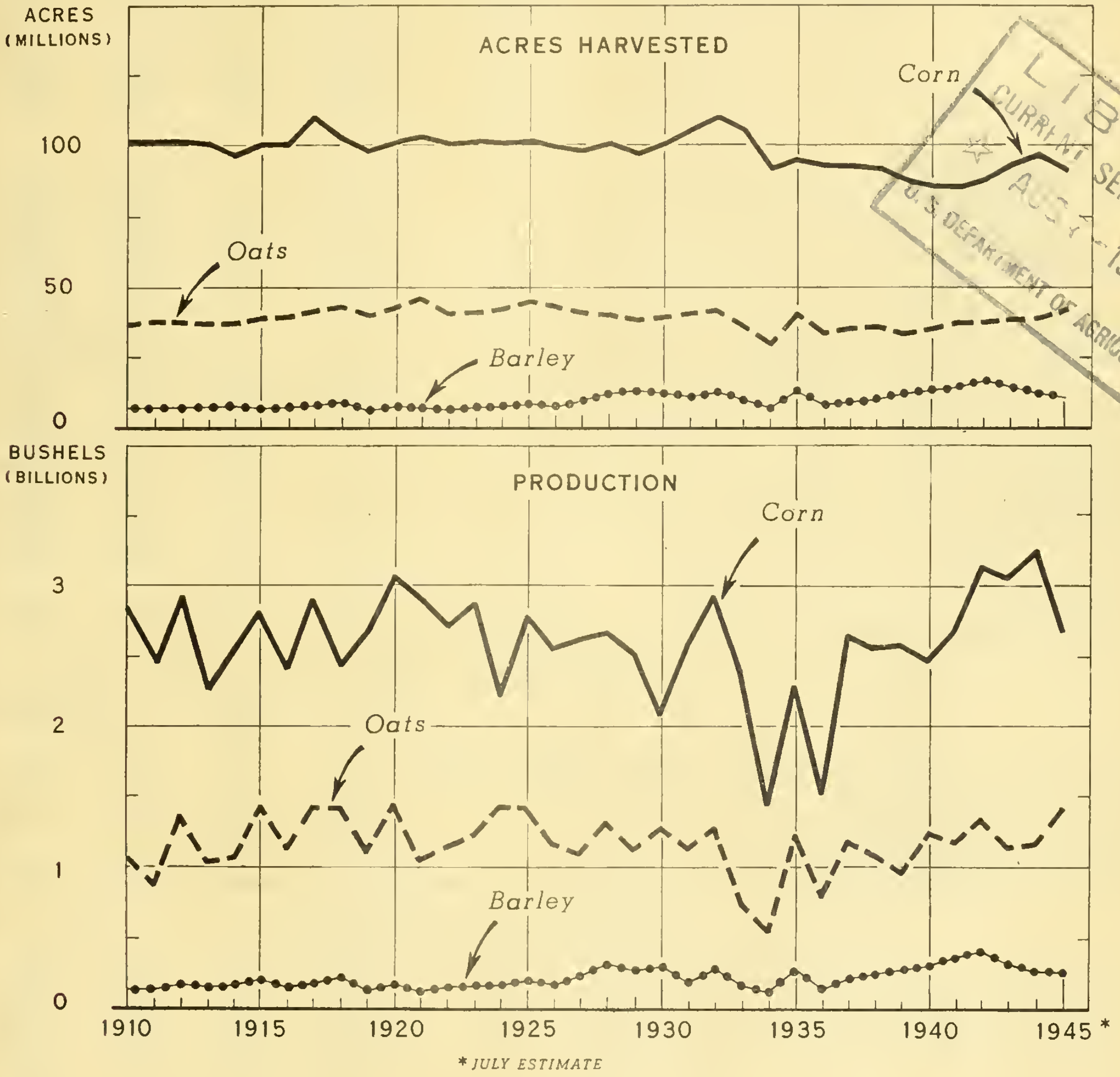
THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FDS - 72 BAE JULY 1945

FEED GRAINS: ACREAGE HARVESTED AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1910-45



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 45361 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

July 1 conditions indicated a sharp decrease in corn production this year, and a moderate decrease in barley production. Oats production, however, is likely to be the largest since 1920.

Decreases indicated in acreage of corn and barley this year are largely results of adverse weather during the planting season, rather than a planned shift by farmers away from those crops, although some shift has occurred away from barley. Oats production is gaining in popularity, and this is the sixth consecutive year in which the oats acreage shows an increase for the country as a whole.

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

PRICES

Item	Unit	July		1945		
		1943	1944	May	June	July 1/
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Grains and Hay						
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	106.5	115.5	116.5	117.9	118.1
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	108.0	117.0	108.0	111.0	---
Oats, No. 3 White, Chicago	"	71.0	77.1	68.0	70.0	69.1
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	66.1	73.1	65.7	69.0	67.6
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	65.6	76.4	68.9	67.4	---
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	"	105.0	131.3	118.2	118.3	114.6
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	92.0	110.0	97.0	97.6	---
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	213.0	215.0	173.0	193.0	---
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	140.1	152.1	166.7	168.2	158.2
Rye, No. 2, Minneapolis	"	101.2	113.0	139.2	155.3	149.9
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, Kansas City	Ton	22.00	22.00	24.00	24.15	23.75
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	11.90	13.90	16.50	15.90	---
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)						
Standard bran, Minneapolis	"	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	39.90	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	"	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	39.90	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	38.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50
Linseed meal, 34 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	43.50	45.50	2/45.50	2/45.50	2/45.50
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	43.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	40.40	51.90	52.00	52.00	52.00
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S.E. milling points	"	38.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	45.95	49.40	45.00	48.60	48.60
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	---	41.50	41.25	41.25	41.25
Tankage, digester, 60 pct., Chicago 3/	"	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55
Meat scraps, Chicago 3/	"	72.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	33.20	44.80	39.20	39.20	39.20
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.71	3.01	2.87	2.86	---
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	"	3.28	3.66	3.54	3.55	---

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES

Item	Unit	1943	1944	May	June	July 1/
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Feed grains, U. S.	1910-14 = 100	166	184	169	171	4/171
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets	1935-39 = 100	141	166	166	166	5/166
4 oilseed meals	"	134	166	166	166	5/166
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	"	165	166	166	166	5/166
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	"	140	168	167	167	5/167

LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 6/

Item	Unit	1943	1944	May	June	July 1/
Hog-corn, Chicago	Bushel	12.7	11.5	12.6	12.5	7/12.3
Hog-corn, U. S. farm prices	"	12.2	10.9	13.1	12.7	---
Beef steer-corn, Chicago	"	14.4	13.9	14.1	14.1	7/14.1
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 8/	Pound	23.2	23.2	26.1	26.2	4/27.2
Milk-feed, U. S. 8/	"	1.27	1.28	1.27	1.26	4/ 1.30
Egg-feed, U. S.	"	13.4	10.4	11.7	12.4	4/13.7

Prices compiled from Chicago Journal of Commerce, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Office of Marketing Services and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Grain and hay prices, average for week ended July 14, byproduct feed prices as of July 17. 2/ 32 percent protein. 3/ Processors' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ As of July 17.
6/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, pounds of butterfat or milk, or dozen eggs. 7/ For week ended July 14. 8/ Includes dairy production payments which began October 1, 1943.

THE FEED SITUATION

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SUMMARY

The quantity of all feed concentrates available for the 1945-46 feeding year, on the basis of July 1 indications, may total about 153 million tons, compared with about 162 million tons in 1944-45. Large supplies of hay will be available. Nearly the same total livestock output probably could be obtained in 1945-46 as in 1944-45 by reducing carry-over of corn, oats, and barley to about the level reached at the end of 1943-44, and by feeding a larger-than-average quantity of wheat.

Hay supplies for 1945-46, indicated at 113 million tons on July 1, would be the second largest on record. The supply per animal unit is one of the largest on record, promising an adequate supply for the next 12 months. Quality of new-crop hay is poorer than usual in many areas, as a result of wet weather.

Prices of feed grains probably will average higher in 1945-46 than a year earlier, with the supplies in prospect relatively small in relation to the strong demand for feed and industrial uses.

Production of the four principal feed grains this year was indicated on July 1 to be about 13 million tons (11 percent) smaller

than in 1944. Partly offsetting this reduction, however, are additions to stocks of old-crop feed grain in the 1944-45 season, amounting possibly to about 5 million tons.

There will be nearly the same quantity of byproduct feeds available for livestock feed in 1945-46 as in 1944-45, on the basis of July indications. Supplies of the high-protein feeds are expected to be smaller than in 1944-45; supplies of wheat millfeeds may be slightly larger.

The quantity of other grains fed will depend largely upon the quantity of wheat made available for feed and on imports of oats and barley from Canada. About 100 million bushels of wheat probably will be fed on farms where grown, as in past years. Additional wheat could be made available for feed by reducing the wheat carry-over next year.

The total number of livestock on farms next January 1, in terms of grain-consuming animal units, probably will not be greatly different from the number on hand at the beginning of 1945. Total cattle numbers on farms January 1, 1946, are expected to be little changed. Sheep, horse, and mule numbers will be reduced. But hog and chicken numbers probably will be greater.

Utilization of feed grains for industrial purposes may be as much as 1 million tons less than in 1944-45, with a reduction mainly in use for alcohol.

Production of byproduct feeds in the 8-month period from October 1944 through May 1945 was slightly larger than in the corresponding period of 1943-44, with the largest increase in wheat millfeeds and distillers' dried grains. Total oilseed cake and meal production was slightly smaller than a year earlier.

-- July 23, 1945

Table 2.- Feed balance, livestock production, and feed per unit of livestock, United States, year beginning October, 1938-45

Item	Average 1938-42	1942	1943	1944 1/	1945 1/
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Supply					
Stocks beginning of crop year 2/	20.1	18.8	16.7	10.7	16.0
Production					
Corn	75.0	87.7	84.9	90.4	75.2
Oats	18.6	21.6	18.2	18.7	22.7
Barley	7.9	10.3	7.8	6.8	6.1
Sorghum grains	2.4	3.0	2.9	5.1	3.8
Total feed grains produced	103.9	122.6	113.8	121.0	107.8
Other grains fed 3/ 4/	6.7	15.0	16.1	11.1	
Byproduct feeds for feed	4/ 16.3	18.6	18.8	19.0	
Total supply of concentrates 4/	147.0	175.0	165.4	161.8	5/153.0
Domestic feed grains fed	91.9	4/111.4	105.5	100.5	
Domestic wheat and rye fed 4/	6.0	12.1	9.7	8.6	
Other grains fed	.7	4/ 2.9	4/ 6.4	2.5	
Oilseed cake and meal	4.4	6.0	6.2	5.8	
Animal protein feeds	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	
Other byproduct feeds	8.9	9.6	9.7	10.5	
Total concentrates fed 4/	114.9	145.0	140.4	130.6	5/128.0
Feed grains for seed, human food, industry, and export	4/ 12.0	13.4	13.2	15.4	14.0
Total utilization 4/	126.9	158.4	153.6	146.0	142.0
Total utilization adjusted to crop-year basis 4/	126.5	158.3	154.7	145.8	
Stocks at end of crop year 2/	20.5	16.7	10.7	16.0	11.0
Number of grain-consuming animal units January 1 following (millions)	140.3	159.6	171.1	147.0	147.0
Supply of all concentrates per animal unit (ton)	1.05	1.10	.97	1.10	1.04
Utilization of all concentrates for feed per animal unit January 1 following (ton)	.82	.91	.82	.89	.87
Livestock production, October-September, in terms of production units (million) 6/	164.0	189.5	190.4	173.8	17 .0
Utilization of all concentrates for feed per production unit (ton)	.70	.77	.74	.75	.74

1/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.

2/ Farm, terminal market, and Government-owned stocks of corn October 1, oats July 1, and barley, June 1; stocks of sorghum grains not reported.

3/ Imported grain and domestic wheat and rye.

4/ Revised.

5/ Assuming some reduction in wheat stocks July 1, 1946, and imports of grain nearly as large as in 1944-45.

6/ An animal production unit is equal to 4,237 pounds of milk, 314 pounds of hogs, live weight, 853 pounds of cattle and calves, live weight, 185 dozen eggs, 70 chickens produced, 20 turkeys produced, 116 broilers produced, 37 sheep and lambs on farms January 1, or 0.70 horse or mule on farms January 1.

OUTLOOK

Background - Production of feed grains has been at a high level since 1937. It reached record proportions in 1942, and near-record in 1944. Feed grain reserves were accumulated in large volume during the 1937-40 crop years, but were reduced to the relatively low level of 10.7 million tons at the end of the 1943-44 season, reflecting greatly increased livestock feed requirements. Livestock numbers were reduced in 1944, and a large supply of feed grains per animal unit was available in 1944-45, resulting in an indicated increase in stocks at the end of the 1944-45 crop year.

Acreage planted to corn declined from 1937 to 1941, but under stimulus of higher prices and wartime efforts to increase the food supply, the acreage was increased during the 1942-44 period. Acreage planted to oats increased each year after 1939. Barley acreage increased each year from 1939 to 1942, when a record large acreage was seeded, but decreased each year after 1942.

Smaller supply of feed grains indicated for 1945-46; Requirements Larger than Production

Total supplies of feed grains for the 1945-46 season will be about 7 to 8 million tons smaller than the supply available in 1944-45, on the basis of July indications. With a supply this size, and with requirements indicated to be about as large as in 1944-45, prospects are for a reduction in stocks of corn, oats, and barley by the end of 1945-46. The extent of the reduction would depend partly upon the quantity of wheat and other grains utilized as feed and partly on the quantity of grains imported for feed. With respect to feed grain supplies for 1945-46, much depends upon the final outturn of the corn crop this year, since the size of the oats and barley crops is largely determined by July. Maintenance of livestock production in 1946 at 1945 levels, with a feed grain supply about as indicated on July 1, would be likely to result in a material reduction in stocks of feed grains by the end of the 1945-46 season.

July 1 indications point to a total production of the four principal feed grains during the current season of about 108 million tons, 11 percent less than the 121 million tons produced in 1944. Additions to stocks in the 1944-45 season of possibly 5 million tons partly offset the smaller supply of new-crop grain this year compared with last.

Prospective production of corn this year is well below the high level of the past 3 years, with 2,685 million bushels indicated on July 1. This productio would be above the level during 1937 to 1941, however, and 10 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average, which includes two severe drought years.

The largest oats crop since 1920 was indicated on July 1, with production estimated at 1,419 million bushels. This would be 22 percent larger than last year's crop, and 33 percent larger than the 10-year average. Carry-over stocks of old crop oats on farms and at terminal markets on July 1 totaled 221 million bushels, 21 million bushels more than a year earlier, and have been exceeded in only 4 years since at least 1926.

The 1945 barley crop was indicated on July 1 at 256 million bushels. A crop this size would be 10 percent smaller than the 1944 production, and 7 percent below the 10-year average. The indicated yield of 24.1 bushels

Table 3 .– Corn, oats, and barley supplies, 1939-45

Geographic division and State	Oats, supply July 1 1/			Barley supply June 1 2/			Corn supply Oct.1 3/		
	Average 1939-43	1944	1945	Average 1939-43	1944	1945	Average 1939-43	1944	1945
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
North Atlantic	69,263	64,435	63,723	8,910	6,906	6,411	100,813	98,062	
Ohio	48,410	41,080	56,271	1,153	635	729	177,417	152,613	
Indiana	48,944	35,726	61,914	1,695	1,387	1,180	210,818	139,461	
Illinois	148,845	115,018	150,784	4,530	2,472	2,683	495,213	427,652	
Michigan	58,510	48,880	62,818	7,193	4,693	4,386	62,760	61,277	
Wisconsin	102,738	133,992	155,261	23,766	9,119	7,263	103,854	121,352	
East North Central	407,447	374,696	487,048	38,337	18,306	16,241	1,050,062	952,355	
Minnesota	183,951	179,421	243,525	62,248	22,572	23,561	247,733	267,756	
Iowa	216,731	178,320	220,167	9,421	420	130	732,482	665,598	
Missouri	58,502	38,456	41,286	4,064	2,198	2,303	153,269	176,346	
North Dakota	70,091	104,027	102,980	59,379	74,974	70,854	25,606	36,678	
South Dakota	77,006	107,235	138,225	47,525	36,930	34,572	80,726	146,565	
Nebraska	55,741	49,217	75,579	36,979	15,408	14,054	208,575	348,385	
Kansas	44,970	33,789	29,579	19,612	16,371	10,799	69,782	130,706	
West North Central	706,992	690,465	851,341	239,228	168,873	156,273	1,518,173	1,762,034	
Total North Central	1,114,439	1,065,161	1,338,389	277,565	187,179	172,514	2,568,235	2,714,389	
South Atlantic	36,465	44,529	49,399	5,701	6,750	6,581	206,059	204,754	
South Central	90,265	110,981	118,456	18,009	20,198	14,163	425,071	392,146	
Western	64,736	73,126	69,888	104,509	131,356	135,154	32,000	33,643	
Total United States ..	1,375,168	1,358,232	1,639,855	414,694	352,389	334,823	3,332,178	3,442,994	4/ 3,060,000

1/ Production plus farm and terminal market stocks on July 1.

2/ Production plus farm and terminal market stocks on June 1.

3/ Production for all purposes plus farm, terminal market, and Government-owned stocks on October 1.

4/ Indicated production plus estimated stocks on October 1.

per acre for this year is over a bushel more than last year and almost 2 bushels more than the 10-year average yield. Carry-over of old-crop barley on farms and at terminal markets on June 1 amounted to 79 million bushels, about 11 million bushels more than a year earlier.

Although the first official forecast of sorghum grain production is not made until August, the acreage for harvest of sorghums for grain, silage, and forage was indicated on July 1 at 15,379,000 acres, 13 percent less than last year.

Slightly Smaller Supply of High-protein Feeds in Prospect

Reports of acreage for harvest and other factors indicate that total supplies of oilseed cake and meal and other high-protein feeds will be somewhat smaller in 1945-46 than in 1944-45. The acreage of cotton under cultivation on July 1 was almost 10 percent smaller than in 1944. The acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes this year was indicated on July 1 to be about 2 percent less than in 1944, and the acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purpose was down 1 percent. Partly offsetting these smaller acreages was an indicated 38 percent increase in flaxseed acreage. Also, increased imports of copra may be forthcoming during the next year, which would provide larger supplies of copra cake and meal than for at least the past 2 years.

Indicated Trends in Livestock And Livestock Production

The number of livestock on farms at the end of this year, in terms of grain-consuming animal units, probably will not be greatly different from the number on January 1, 1945. Total cattle numbers are likely to be little changed from the 81.8 million estimated to be on farms at the beginning of 1945. Sheep, horse, and mule numbers will be smaller. But hog and chicken numbers probably will be slightly larger. In terms of hay-consuming animal units, the indicated numbers of livestock on farms next January 1 would be slightly less than numbers on farms January 1, 1945.

Unit returns to dairy and poultry producers have been unusually favorab in 1945, and probably will continue favorable well into 1946. This would indicate a high level of dairy and poultry production in 1946. The large supply of hay for feeding during the next year, together with a strong demand for meat, gives promise of a continuing high level of beef cattle production in 1945-46. The number of pigs raised this fall and next spring will depend partly upon outturn of the corn crop. The 1945 fall pig crop probably will show an increase over a year earlier, but weights of hogs marketed from that crop will be lower than the record weights of hogs now being marketed.

1945 Hay Supply Second Largest on Record

The 1945 hay crop, including both tame and wild hay, is expected to total about 101 million tons. Such a crop would be only 4 million tons below the record production of 1942. With the number of hay-consuming animals on farms next January 1 indicated to be slightly smaller than the number on farms at the beginning of 1945, the supply of hay per animal unit for 1945-46 is indicated to be one of the largest on record. A fully adequate supply seems assured for the livestock to be fed until the next crop is produced. Pasture and range conditions are reported to be unusually favorable, a factor which reduces the immediate demand for hay. However, the quality of this year's hay crop is poorer than usual in some of the principal producing areas, as a result of wet weather.

Table 4 .- Hay supplies, by regions, 1939-45 1/

Geographic division	Average 1939-43	1942	1943	1944	1945 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
North Atlantic	13,458	14,082	15,236	13,642	14,187
East North Central	23,622	24,271	23,396	21,532	21,855
West North Central	30,693	34,982	32,363	32,444	32,993
South Atlantic	6,312	6,635	6,701	5,987	6,699
South Central	13,085	14,354	12,979	12,144	14,106
Western	21,885	22,228	22,306	22,507	23,473
Total United States	109,055	116,552	112,981	108,256	113,313

1/ Production plus farm stocks May 1.
2/ Production indicated July 1 plus farm stocks May 1.

Table 5 .-Pasture and hay conditions as a percentage of "normal," July 1, average 1934-43, 1944, and 1945

Region	Pasture			Tame hay		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North Atlantic	81	85	93	80	81	92
East North Central	82	88	93	80	90	88
West North Central	76	93	95	74	88	90
South Atlantic	77	72	81	73	70	81
South Central	75	75	82	73	74	84
Western	80	84	83	82	87	87
United States	78	85	89	78	84	88

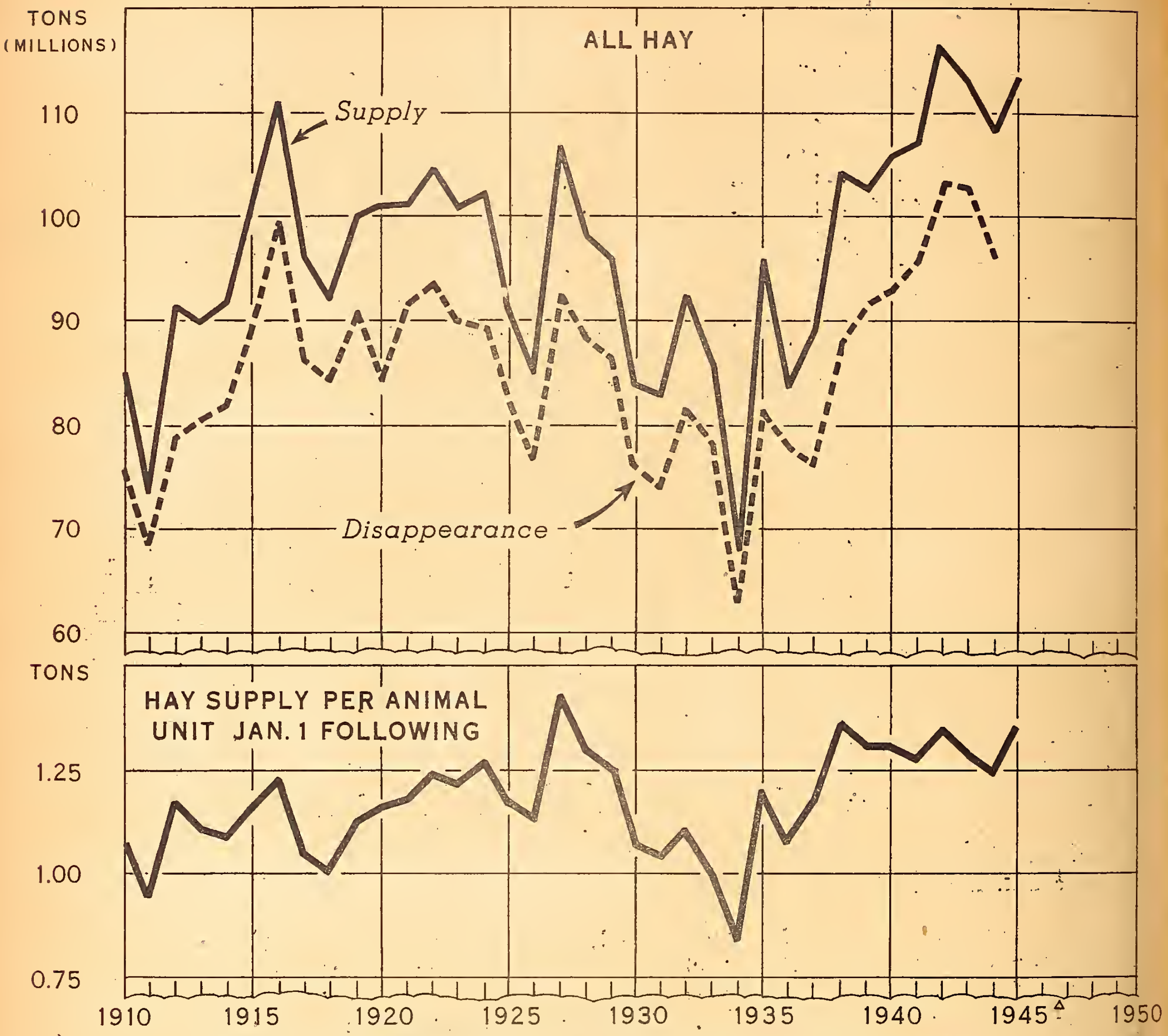
Feed Grain Prices May Average Higher In 1945-46 Than Year Earlier

With the relatively short supply of feed concentrates in prospect in relation to numbers of livestock to be fed and requirements of industrial users, farm prices of feed grains probably will average higher during the 1945-46 season than in 1944-45. The demand for livestock and livestock products is expected to continue strong at least into 1946, and a continued strong demand for feed grain supplies is expected from industrial users and feed mixers. If corn supplies were available to distillers, relatively large quantities would be taken by that industry. Similarly, relatively large quantities of feed grains would be in demand for export, if supplies were available.

Prices of most byproduct feeds are expected to continue at around ceiling levels, as long as the demand for livestock and livestock products remains at a high level. Byproduct feed prices have been at or near ceilings for 2 years.

Even though hay supplies are large, and pastures are in better than average condition this summer, hay prices in 1945-46 (May-April) may average nearly as high as during 1944-45.

HAY: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE, AND SUPPLY PER ANIMAL UNIT, UNITED STATES, 1910-45*



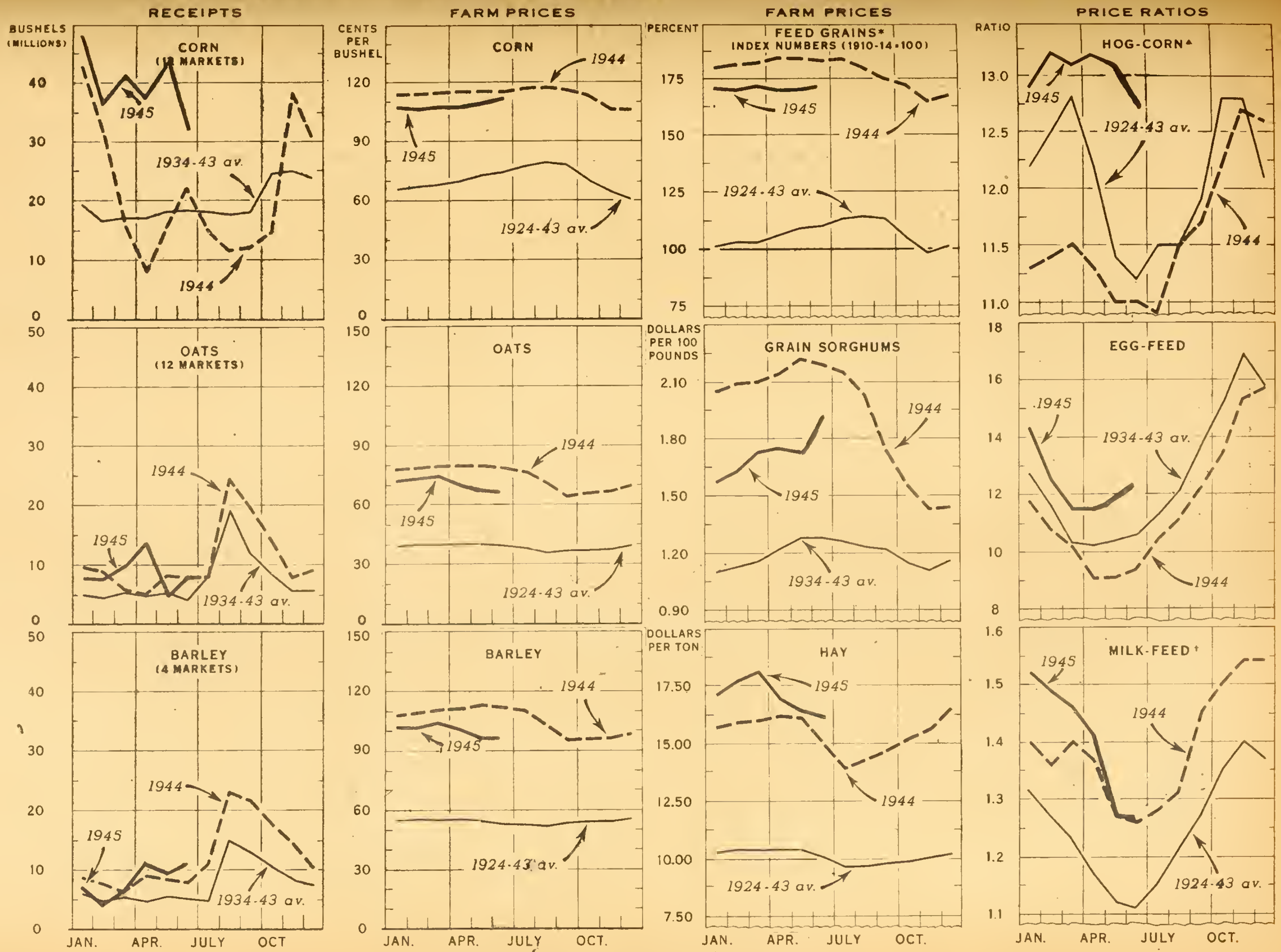
* BASED ON PRODUCTION OF TAME AND WILD HAY PLUS HAY REMAINING ON FARMS MAY 1, AND INVENTORIES OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1 FOLLOWING HARVEST

△ INDICATED JULY 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45362 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The supply of hay per animal unit for 1945-46 is indicated to be the largest since 1942, and one of the largest on record. A fully adequate supply for the livestock to be fed seems assured.

MARKET RECEIPTS, PRICES OF SPECIFIED FEEDS, AND LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS.



*CORN OATS AND BARLEY
▵BASED ON PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS
†MILK FEED PRICE RATIO INCLUDES DAIRY PRODUCTION PAYMENTS BEGINNING OCT. 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45271 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Heavy April-June Disappearance of Corn; 1944-45 Oats Disappearance Smallest in Four Years

Domestic disappearance of corn during April-June amounted to about 594 million bushels, 12 percent more than in the corresponding quarter of 1944, and the greatest disappearance for that quarter, except for 1942, for any year since at least 1926. However, domestic disappearance of corn during the first 9 months of the current crop year (October-June), was 5 percent smaller than in the corresponding 9 months of each of the previous two seasons.

The large disappearance of corn during April-June resulted from the very strong demand by the mixed feeds industry and by industrial users, as well as heavy feeding of corn grain to livestock. Current levels of livestock production reflect the heavy disappearance of corn and other concentrate feeds. Farmers have been feeding hogs to record weights during recent months. Milk production has been at record levels, partly as a result of very liberal concentrate feeding. There were 7 percent fewer hens and pullets of laying age in June than a year earlier, but the rate of egg production per layer in June was a record for the month. Utilization of corn by processors also has been large.

Stocks of corn on farms and at terminal markets were reduced to 759 million bushels on July 1. Carry-over stocks next October probably will amount to about 375 to 400 million bushels. This would be a substantial increase in the carry-over compared with a year earlier, when it was reduced to 215 million bushels.

Domestic disappearance of oats during the April-June quarter totaled 237 million bushels, 7 percent less than a year earlier, and the smallest April-June disappearance since 1940. Domestic disappearance of oats during the entire 1944-45 crop year (July-June) totaled 1,200 million bushels, 66 million bushels (5 percent) less than a year earlier, and the smallest crop-year disappearance since 1940-41. Carry-over of oats on farms and at terminal markets on July 1, totaling 221 million bushels, was 29 million bushels greater than a year earlier.

Domestic disappearance of barley during the 1944-45 crop year (June-May) amounted to 309 million bushels, about 23 percent less than in 1943-44, and the smallest disappearance for a season since 1940-41. Stocks of barley on farms and at terminal markets on June 1 totaled 79 million bushels, an increase of 11 million bushels from stocks on June 1, 1944. This carry-over of old-crop barley is larger than in most other years, and in recent years was exceeded only in 1942 and 1943.

Table 6.- Corn and oats: United States stocks on July 1, 1940-45

Year	Corn				Oats		
	Farm	Commercial 1/	Owned by Commodity Credit Corporation	Total 1/	Farm	Commercial 1/	Total 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1940	846,966	25,419	89,000	961,385	145,261	3,130	148,391
1941	755,257	53,102	157,000	965,359	219,406	3,906	223,312
1942	761,363	57,012	39,000	857,375	192,398	2,109	194,507
1943	799,235	9,663	9,105	818,003	235,060	7,746	242,806
1944	561,181	11,819	912	573,912	185,293	6,547	191,840
1945	747,338	11,208	79	758,625	211,258	9,604	220,862

1/ Exclusive of stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses.

Table 7.- Oats: Total stocks and domestic disappearance, United States, by quarters, 1940-45

Marketing year	July-September	October-December	January-March	April-June
	Stocks at beginning of quarter 1/			
1940-41	148,391	1,040,338	801,488	475,042
1941-42	223,312	970,043	760,901	437,913
1942-43	194,507	1,135,528	891,076	511,051
1943-44	242,806	946,533	720,704	421,014
1944-45	191,840	968,139	765,436	439,074
1945-46	220,862			
	Domestic disappearance			
1940-41	355,661	241,079	328,364	254,327
1941-42	434,083	206,310	322,676	243,013
1942-43	408,782	252,376	399,241	297,099
1943-44	452,908	236,271	309,047	268,042
1944-45	405,915	218,451	339,332	2/ 236,712

1/ Farm and terminal market stocks.

2/ Partly estimated.

Table 8 .- July 1 stocks of corn and oats and June 1 stocks of barley, United States, by States and geographic divisions, 1939-45

State and geographic division	Corn 1/			Oats 2/			Total			Barley 2/		
	Average 1939-43	1944	1945	Average 1939-43	1944	1945	Average 1939-43	1944	1945	Average 1939-43	1944	1945
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Me.	13	15	19	867	497	633	14	8	11	19	18	9
N. H.	21	20	32	52	38	49	2	1	2	---	---	---
Vt.	28	13	18	220	119	167	4	2	3	19	12	18
Mass.	46	77	82	22	16	18	2	3	3	---	---	---
R. I.	10	8	5	3	2	4	1	3/	3/	---	---	---
Conn.	74	48	80	13	10	11	2	2	2	---	---	---
N. Y.	6,238	1,540	1,507	6,517	5,991	8,561	279	139	179	1,348	1,244	888
N. J.	1,560	996	1,367	208	198	230	47	31	42	13	20	25
Pa.	8,848	7,155	10,292	4,152	1,954	4,120	314	232	354	370	275	342
N. Atl.	16,838	9,872	13,402	12,054	8,825	13,793	665	418	596	1,769	1,569	1,282
Ohio	35,831	28,988	26,442	6,551	3,856	5,841	1,108	873	834	119	160	91
Ind.	48,123	42,686	43,071	5,704	4,326	4,154	1,439	1,265	1,272	123	91	130
Ill.	177,383	85,328	86,714	18,890	13,034	16,546	5,269	2,598	2,693	1,046	972	1,629
Mich.	11,081	6,665	10,724	10,236	4,780	7,938	474	263	427	1,314	793	741
Wis.	12,596	11,548	16,046	14,167	15,054	23,833	579	564	831	6,095	4,057	4,473
E.N. Cent.	285,014	175,215	182,997	55,548	41,050	58,312	8,869	5,563	6,057	8,697	6,073	7,064
Minn.	69,336	30,545	51,545	30,186	23,461	31,405	2,424	1,231	1,946	15,649	8,688	11,609
Iowa	289,097	167,065	173,391	34,466	34,050	24,543	8,646	5,223	5,248	1,842	161	52
Mo.	39,004	28,907	46,795	7,346	8,486	6,130	1,210	945	1,408	528	398	879
N. Dak.	1,511	535	3,107	14,978	21,986	24,612	282	367	481	12,865	15,912	19,490
S. Dak.	21,482	13,861	41,043	14,315	14,805	22,183	831	625	1,504	10,778	8,482	9,672
Nebr.	63,618	47,718	108,885	8,057	13,631	6,789	1,910	1,554	3,157	7,023	6,480	3,167
Kans.	12,088	13,305	28,517	4,485	5,691	4,499	410	463	870	2,813	2,023	3,653
W.N. Cent.	496,136	301,936	453,283	113,833	122,110	120,161	15,713	10,408	14,614	51,498	42,144	48,522
Del.	904	531	1,061	4	4	6	25	15	30	11	14	14
Md.	3,474	1,515	4,375	132	135	192	100	44	125	120	119	167
Va.	6,009	4,608	7,841	253	224	441	172	133	227	134	150	255
W. Va.	1,968	2,393	1,877	257	224	243	59	71	56	45	29	32
N. C.	10,680	9,413	13,424	656	329	693	310	269	387	53	69	94
S. C.	4,725	5,184	6,355	500	277	753	140	149	190	6	4	10
Ga.	8,111	8,390	7,834	523	253	523	236	239	228	2	7	8
Fla.	763	653	495	---	---	---	21	18	14	---	---	---
S. Atl.	36,634	32,687	43,262	2,325	1,446	2,851	1,063	938	1,257	371	392	600
Ky.	13,442	12,615	10,362	189	189	238	379	356	294	111	173	251
Tenn.	12,073	9,119	13,483	305	333	717	343	261	389	90	101	121
Ala.	7,468	9,450	9,845	225	276	253	213	269	280	---	7	8
Miss.	6,385	5,507	7,335	333	450	528	184	161	214	---	9	21
Ark.	5,468	2,582	6,086	439	342	1,129	160	78	188	8	7	8
La.	2,375	2,186	2,109	213	156	259	70	64	63	---	13	---
Okla.	3,264	1,898	3,784	2,588	1,868	4,723	133	83	182	616	375	933
Tex.	7,686	8,149	8,815	4,305	2,060	4,719	284	261	322	558	211	1,119
S. Cent.	58,161	51,506	61,819	8,597	5,674	12,566	1,766	1,533	1,932	1,383	896	2,461
Mont.	196	121	160	3,730	6,093	5,815	65	101	98	2,038	5,131	5,213
Idaho	319	170	252	1,069	1,036	1,315	26	21	28	1,442	2,139	3,055
Wyo.	120	42	52	686	625	1,426	14	11	24	535	708	790
Colo.	1,569	1,644	2,325	839	934	1,203	57	61	84	2,687	3,028	3,042
N. Mex.	403	235	711	64	131	147	12	9	22	48	40	179
Ariz.	76	81	70	10	11	10	2	3	2	57	56	169
Utah	17	34	7	150	318	485	3	6	8	771	1,188	1,435
Nev.	2	2	2	27	22	38	1	3/	1	89	95	145
Wash.	90	147	66	1,063	1,999	1,188	20	36	21	743	1,778	1,620
Oreg.	213	205	205	967	1,512	1,525	22	30	30	932	1,800	2,498
Calif.	54	15	12	45	54	27	2	1	1	1,133	926	1,077
West.	3,059	2,696	3,862	8,650	12,735	13,179	224	279	319	10,475	16,889	19,223
U. S.	895,842	573,912	758,625	201,007	191,840	220,862	28,300	19,139	24,775	74,193	67,963	79,152

Farm stocks on July 1, 1944 and 1945, are shown in the July 1, 1945, crop report.

1/ Farm and terminal market stocks plus corn owned by the Government.

2/ Farm and terminal market stocks.

3/ Less than 500 tons.

More Wheat Fed Where Grown in 1944-45

Greater quantities of wheat were fed on farms where grown during the 1944-45 wheat crop year (beginning July) than in any season since 1938-39, despite a wide margin between prices of wheat and corn and other feed grains. As usual, the greatest quantities were fed in the North Central States. Compared with 1943-44, about the same quantities were fed in the Western States, but in all other sections of the country, wheat feeding on farms of producers increased markedly in 1944-45. Greatest percentage increases, compared with a year earlier, occurred in the South Atlantic and South Central States.

Table 9.-Quantity of wheat fed on farms where grown, 1930-44 1/

Marketing year beginning July	North Atlantic	North Central	South Atlantic and South Central	Western States	Total United States	July-June average United States price per bushel received by producers		Difference
						Wheat 2/	Corn	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Cents	Cents	Cents
1930	12,214	100,800	17,375	26,799	157,188	67.1	68.1	- 1.0
1931	9,132	114,690	26,390	23,779	173,991	39.0	36.8	2.2
1932	7,796	76,765	16,291	24,060	124,912	38.2	26.2	12.0
1933	7,264	39,449	9,418	16,130	72,261	74.4	46.7	27.7
1934	7,482	47,311	13,273	15,634	83,700	84.8	79.4	5.4
1935	9,049	52,743	9,444	11,932	83,168	83.2	63.9	19.3
1936	8,321	56,855	9,627	13,469	88,272	102.5	103.6	- 1.1
1937	10,395	72,403	12,881	17,181	112,860	96.2	65.2	31.0
1938	11,189	78,142	16,787	19,473	125,591	56.2	46.0	10.2
1939	9,121	52,849	12,824	16,693	91,487	69.1	53.6	15.5
1940	9,043	57,848	13,519	18,212	98,622	68.2	60.3	7.9
1941	10,084	53,383	13,076	22,619	99,162	94.5	73.0	21.5
1942	9,421	47,130	14,259	21,192	92,002	110.0	88.8	21.2
1943	9,059	48,250	12,497	20,281	90,087	136.0	111.2	24.8
1944	12,461	61,471	21,576	20,703	116,211	3/142.0	110.1	31.9

1/ Does not include purchased wheat fed.
2/ Weighted average.
3/ Preliminary.

In the 12 months ended June 1945, a total of 139 million bushels of wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation were sold for livestock feed under the Government feed wheat program. This quantity compares with the 334 million bushels sold by the Government for feed in the 1943-44 season, and with 274 million bushels in 1942-43.

Table 10.- Wheat and corn: Commodity Credit Corporation stocks at beginning of year or month; and sales for feed, 1942-45

Calendar year and month	Stocks at beginning of period		Sales for livestock feed	
	Corn	Wheat 1/	Corn	Wheat
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1942	151,468	160,355	75,194	102,598
1943	31,547	247,468	45,640	419,642
1944	1,379	92,315	325	224,256
1945				
Jan. ...	1,622	87,559	2	6,731
Feb. ...	3,872	81,296	6	10,799
Mar. ...	5,706	78,398	---	10,522
Apr. ...	14,412	72,173	1	2,652
May	2/ 20,014	56,137	---	2,857
June ...	24,701	92,327	---	2,368
July ...	24,673	90,883	---	3/ 2,500

1/ Based on reports of regional directors. Prior to May 1943 based on reports of custodians. 2/ Including over 21 million bushels of corn purchased under the "Stockpiling" program which ended May 1, less quantities exported, and sold for feed. 3/ Preliminary.

Heavy Marketing of Corn and Grain Sorghums

Quantities of corn and grain sorghums marketed during the first 9 months of the current season (beginning October 1944), as measured by receipts and sales at principal markets, were materially larger than during the corresponding period of 1943-44, or in most other previous years. Receipts of corn at 12 primary markets from October 1944 through June 1945 totaled 323 million bushels, compared with about 215 million bushels during the corresponding period of 1943-44, and with the 5-year (1939-43) average of 216 million bushels for the 9 months. Receipts of corn at primary markets in June totaled nearly 33 million bushels, one of the largest for the month on record, and almost 11 million bushels larger than in June 1944.

Table 11.-Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, June 1934-44, April-June 1945

Item	June			1945		
	Average 1934-43	1943	1944	April	May	June
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn, 12 markets 1/..	18,309	13,913	22,111	37,407	44,107	32,618
Oats, 12 markets 1/..	4,135	9,635	7,734	13,648	5,058	7,829
Barley, 4 markets 2/.	5,235	12,603	7,850	10,814	9,624	11,265

Compiled from reports of the Office of Marketing Services.

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

Marketing of sorghum grains during the current season, as indicated by sales of milo and kafir at Kansas City, have been record-breaking. The increased marketings of corn and sorghum grains reflect the record production of those grains in 1944, and the strong demand for livestock feed and from processors for industrial purposes. An unusually strong demand has developed during the last year or two for grain sorghums, particularly by distillers. Prior to 1943, practically no grain sorghums were utilized in alcohol manufacture.

Table 12.- Sales of specified kinds of sorghum grain at Kansas City, season beginning October, 1935-44

Year	White Kafir	Mixed Kafir	Yellow Milo	Mixed Milo	Total
	Car loads	Car loads	Car loads	Car loads	Car loads
1935-36	100	6	71	8	185
1936-37	31	2	110	20	163
1937-38	139	25	88	---	252
1938-39	135	52	182	10	379
1939-40	59	28	73	6	166
1940-41	232	100	343	37	712
1941-42	144	38	649	106	937
1942-43	143	46	342	47	578
1943-44	60	62	409	53	584
1944-45 1/	578	1,020	2,417	128	4,143

1/ October-June totals.
Compiled from Kansas City Grain Market Review.

Receipts of oats at 12 primary markets during the 1944-45 crop year (beginning July 1944) totaled 134 million bushels, slightly less than in 1943-44, but 3.7 million bushels more than the 5-year (1939-43) average. Marketings of oats usually are at the seasonal low in June, although the monthly movement is fairly even from November through June. The period of heaviest oats marketings is July-September.

Slightly Larger Production of Byproduct Feeds in October-May

Production of byproduct feeds during the first 8 months of the current season (beginning October) was slightly larger than a year earlier, with the largest increases in wheat millfeeds and distillers' dried grains. Production of grain byproduct feeds, oilseed cakes and meals, and alfalfa meal during during October-May amounted to 10,220,000 tons, compared with 9,902,000 tons for the same months last season. Wheat millfeed output, which usually accounts for about 30 percent of the total tonnage of byproduct feeds, showed an increase of nearly 7 percent over a year earlier. Production of distillers' dried grains amounted to 427,000 tons, an increase of 52 percent. Brewers' dried grain production totaled 134,000 tons, or about 7 percent less. Gluten feed and meal output was about 8 percent larger, and productio of alfalfa meal was 17 percent greater.

A larger production of cottonseed and soybean cakes and meals was not enoughtto offset a 52 percent drop in production of linseed cake and meal and an 18 percent drop in production of peanut cake and meal. During the 8-month period, total production of the four principal oilseed cakes and meals amounted to 4,465,000 tons, compared with 4,661,000 tons for the same period of 1943-44, a net decrease of 4 percent.

Table 13.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, October 1943-June 1945

Item	October-September 1943-44	October-May 1943-44	October-May 1944-45	June 1944	June 1945
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 ton
Production					
Cottonseed cake and meal	1,749.4	1,487.7	1,635.1	33.6	63.0
Soybean cake and meal	3,444.8	2,408.7	2,437.1	267.7	1/
Linseed cake and meal	997.0	680.1	323.6	79.5	1/
Peanut cake and meal	108.7	84.5	69.1	7.4	8.4
Copra cake and meal	33.0	23.6	30.4	4.6	1/
Gluten feed and meal	842.1	578.2	622.6	65.2	68.6
Brewers'dried grains	228.6	144.2	134.2	21.7	20.3
Distillers' dried grains	443.8	281.7	428.2	38.1	56.4
Wheat millfeeds	5,489.3	3,723.0	3,978.0	418.1	2/ 518.5
Rice millfeeds	138.8	115.1	123.3	5.7	3.4
Alfalfa meal	756.7	375.1	467.7	98.4	97.0
Stocks, end of period					
Cottonseed cake and meal	60.5	49.5	99.0	37.7	72.3
Peanut cake and meal	2.4	2.9	6.7	3.4	4.3

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal and wheat millfeeds, Bureau of the Census; soybean and linseed cake and meal, Office of Marketing Services, derived from Census crushings reports; brewers' and distillers' dried grains, copra cake and meal, and rice millfeeds, War Food Administration; gluten feed and meal derived from reports of the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

1/ Not available. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 14.- Hay supply and disappearance, numbers of hay - consuming animals units, and supply and disappearance per animal-unit in the United States, 1910-45

Year beginning May	Production	Carry-over from previous year	Supply (production plus carry-over)	Disappearance	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit	Animal units on farms January 1 following 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Tons	Tons	Thousands
1910	75,184	10,064	85,248	75,970	1.08	.97	78,688
1911	64,574	9,278	73,852	68,359	.95	.88	77,660
1912	86,066	5,493	91,559	78,740	1.17	1.00	78,388
1913	77,022	12,819	89,841	80,469	1.11	.99	80,900
1914	82,605	9,372	91,977	81,997	1.09	.97	84,309
1915	91,436	9,980	101,416	89,216	1.16	1.02	87,101
1916	98,633	12,200	110,833	99,657	1.23	1.11	89,862
1917	85,024	11,176	96,200	86,416	1.05	.94	91,647
1918	82,288	9,784	92,072	84,540	1.01	.93	90,972
1919	92,487	7,532	100,019	90,709	1.13	1.02	88,795
1920	91,668	9,310	100,978	84,617	1.16	.98	86,774
1921	84,821	16,361	101,182	91,647	1.18	1.06	86,078
1922	95,152	9,535	104,687	93,321	1.24	1.10	84,628
1923	89,418	11,366	100,784	90,083	1.22	1.09	82,822
1924	91,454	10,701	102,155	89,430	1.27	1.11	80,367
1925	78,832	12,725	91,557	82,357	1.18	1.06	77,864
1926	76,025	9,200	85,225	76,736	1.13	1.02	75,478
1927	98,151	8,489	106,640	92,482	1.43	1.24	74,428
1928	83,842	14,158	98,000	89,327	1.30	1.19	75,318
1929	87,357	8,673	96,030	86,624	1.25	1.13	76,822
1930	74,527	9,406	83,933	76,226	1.07	.98	78,084
1931	75,203	7,707	82,910	74,228	1.04	.93	79,855
1932	83,721	8,682	92,403	81,485	1.11	.98	82,897
1933	75,072	10,918	85,990	78,395	1.00	.91	85,926
1934	60,485	7,595	68,080	63,110	.84	.78	81,055
1935	90,389	4,970	95,359	81,445	1.20	1.02	79,540
1936	70,040	13,914	83,954	77,931	1.08	1.00	77,660
1937	83,035	6,023	89,058	76,282	1.17	1.00	76,443
1938	91,465	12,776	104,241	87,861	1.36	1.15	76,655
1939	86,305	16,380	102,685	91,588	1.31	1.17	78,148
1940	94,767	11,097	105,864	92,910	1.31	1.15	80,615
1941	94,238	12,954	107,192	95,932	1.28	1.15	83,499
1942	105,292	11,260	116,552	103,144	1.35	1.20	86,184
1943	99,573	13,408	112,981	102,705	1.29	1.17	87,732
1944	97,980	10,276	108,256	96,099	1.25	1.11	86,324
1945 2/	101,156	12,157	113,313				

1/ Hay, forage, and pasture-consuming animals units on farms, Computed as follows: Number of horses, mules, and milk cows, plus .75 other cattle, plus .12 sheep.

2/ Indicated July 1.

Table 15.- Feed grains: Acreage harvested and production, United States, 1910-45
(Data for cover page)

Year	Acreage harvested			Production		
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Corn	Oats	Barley
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1910	102,267	36,844	7,546	2,852,794	1,106,162	142,419
1911	101,393	37,149	7,613	2,474,635	885,527	145,074
1912	101,451	37,244	7,542	2,947,842	1,353,273	196,927
1913	100,206	37,245	7,673	2,272,540	1,039,131	158,820
1914	97,796	37,213	7,653	2,523,750	1,066,328	177,712
1915	100,623	38,802	7,279	2,829,044	1,435,270	206,976
1916	100,561	39,098	7,623	2,425,206	1,138,969	159,157
1917	110,893	41,604	8,453	2,908,242	1,442,519	182,209
1918	102,195	42,464	9,198	2,441,249	1,428,611	225,067
1919	98,145	39,601	6,579	2,678,541	1,106,603	131,086
1920	101,359	42,732	7,439	3,070,604	1,444,291	171,042
1921	103,155	45,539	7,074	2,928,442	1,045,270	132,702
1922	100,345	40,324	6,601	2,707,306	1,147,905	152,908
1923	101,123	40,245	7,151	2,875,292	1,227,184	158,994
1924	100,420	41,857	7,038	2,223,123	1,416,120	165,318
1925	101,331	44,240	8,186	2,798,367	1,405,268	192,466
1926	99,452	42,854	7,917	2,546,972	1,152,911	166,030
1927	98,357	40,350	9,465	2,616,120	1,093,221	239,071
1928	100,336	40,128	12,735	2,665,516	1,312,914	328,351
1929	97,805	38,153	13,564	2,515,937	1,112,949	280,637
1930	101,465	39,847	12,629	2,080,130	1,274,592	301,619
1931	106,866	40,193	11,181	2,575,927	1,124,232	200,280
1932	110,577	41,700	13,206	2,930,352	1,254,584	299,394
1933	105,918	36,528	9,641	2,397,593	736,309	152,839
1934	92,193	29,455	6,577	1,448,920	544,247	117,390
1935	95,974	40,109	12,436	2,299,363	1,210,229	288,667
1936	93,154	33,654	8,329	1,505,689	792,583	147,470
1937	93,930	35,542	9,969	2,642,978	1,176,744	221,889
1938	92,160	36,042	10,610	2,548,753	1,089,383	256,620
1939	88,279	33,460	12,738	2,580,912	957,704	278,163
1940	86,738	35,334	13,476	2,462,320	1,245,388	308,944
1941	86,186	37,965	14,220	2,675,790	1,180,663	362,082
1942	89,021	37,878	16,850	3,131,518	1,349,547	429,167
1943	94,455	38,395	14,768	3,034,354	1,137,504	324,150
1944	97,235	38,984	12,359	3,228,361	1,166,392	284,426
1945 1/	92,229	41,950	10,606	2,685,328	1,418,993	255,671

1/ July estimate.